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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Chemical Agent Demilitarization Facility; Construction and Operation; Umatilla Depot Activity, OR

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: This announces the Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the construction and operation of the proposed chemical agent demilitarization facility at the Umatilla Depot Activity, Oregon. The proposed facility will be used to demilitarize all stockpiled chemical agents and munitions currently stored at the Umatilla Depot Activity. The FEIS examines the potential impacts of on-site incineration, alternative sites within Umatilla Depot Activity and the "no action" alternative. The "no action" alternative is considered to be a deferral of demilitarization with continued storage of agents and munitions at the Umatilla Depot Activity.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In its Record of Decision (53 FR 5816, February 26, 1988) for the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program (CSDP), the Department of the Army selected on-site disposal by incineration at all eight chemical munition storage sites within the continental United States as the method by which it will destroy its lethal chemical stockpile. On February 6, 1989, the Department of the Army published a Notice of Intent (54 FR 5646) which announced that, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and implementing regulations, it would prepare a draft site-specific EIS for the Umatilla chemical munitions disposal facility. In 1991, the Department of the Army prepared a Draft EIS to assess the site-specific health and environmental impacts of on-site incineration of chemical agents and munitions stored at the Umatilla Depot Activity. In late 1991, preparation of draft and final EIS's was halted pending the outcome of a National Research Council (NRC) study of alternative technologies for the

destruction of chemical agents and munitions and the Army's review of that study. The alternative technology studies by both the NRC and the Army have been completed and preparation of EIS's has been restarted. A Notice of Availability was published on January 26, 1996 (61 FR 2508) which provided notice that the revised Draft EIS was available for public comment. Comments from the revised DEIS have been considered and responses are included in this Final EIS. After a 30-day waiting period, the Army will publish a Record of Decision. Copies of the Final EIS may be obtained by writing to the following address: Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization, ATTN: SFAE-CD-ME, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The Environmental Protection Agency will also publish a Notice of Availability for the Final EIS in the Federal Register.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Above address, or Ms. Suzanne Fournier at (410) 671-1093.

Raymond J. Fatz,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health) OASA (I, L&E).

[FR Doc. 96-15453 Filed 6-17-96; 8:45 am]

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Notice of Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Projects and Activities Associated With Future Programs at Yuma Proving Ground

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Public Law 91-190, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) being prepared to evaluate environmental implications of future decisions regarding operation of Yuma Proving Ground. The DEIS will focus on impacts of planned future activities at Yuma Proving Ground, development alternatives for the installation Master Plan, development potential of the installation in terms of environmental carrying capacity, and specific concerns regarding risk. Issues to be considered in the proposed action include acceptance of those new programs projected for the installation, modernization or removal of outdated facilities, and improvements to infrastructure, utilities and service necessary to accommodate the new missions and changes in existing test and evaluation missions. All missions

on the installation will be considered. The Army will conduct a scoping workshop (exact date, time, and location to be determined) prior to preparing the Environmental Impact Statement. The first step will be to determine the appropriate scope of issues, activities and alternatives to be addressed. Among the anticipated areas to be evaluated are public health risks and public safety, noise, shock and vibration, water quality, air quality, hazardous material management and disposal, biological resources including threatened and endangered species, social and economic effects, and historical and archaeological resources. Agencies having regulatory interest and special expertise will be asked to participate in the scoping process.

DATES: Written public comments and suggestions can be submitted by no later than July 18, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Commander, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, ATTN: STEYP-ES-C (Junior D. Kerns), Yuma, Arizona 85365-9107.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Junior D. Kerns, (520) 328-2148.

Raymond J. Fatz,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health) OASA (IL&E).

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Wetlands Involvement for Effluent Reduction at Los Alamos National Laboratory

AGENCY: Los Alamos Area Office, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of wetlands involvement.

SUMMARY: DOE is proposing to reduce or eliminate the discharge of industrial and sanitary wastewater from 29 outfalls at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Los Alamos County, New Mexico. These measures are necessary to comply with federal and state water quality standards and directives issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The measures would consist of both rerouting and connecting wastewater discharges to an existing treatment facility and installing recirculation systems. Remaining discharges would be primarily from stormwater runoff. The objective of the proposed action is to insure that wastewater discharges are environmentally safe. The elimination of wastewater would reduce or terminate flows to approximately 25 wetlands that have likely been created